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VAN ACKER TO PRESENT ULTIMATUM TO LEOPOLD

If King Won't Abdicate, Matter May Be Put to Vote in Parliament

Prime Minister Van Acker of Belgium is to make his fourth flight to Salzburg in Austria where it is assumed in reliable quarters he will submit to King Leopold an ultimatum demanding that the monarch abdicate forthwith, a special New York Times report from Brussels to Lisbon said today. It added that if the King refuses to accede to this first flat formal request, Van Acker will most probably throw the affair in the lap of the Parliament for a vote.

The last of the interminable conferences at Salzburg concluded with the arrival in Brussels of all the participants to the parley and Leon Cornil, Procureur General, bearing a confidential message from King Leopold. It was widely taken for granted that the final terms of the abdication were discussed, but gradually the truth has dawned on the Belgian capital that the King is resolved to stand pat.

The man in the street who is fast becoming apathetic to the whole affair had his interest rekindled on Saturday, the New York Times report said, by a sensational story printed in the ultra conservative La Libre Belgique to the effect that American authorities had issued an order for the arrest of Leopold should he enter Belgium. It was promptly explained by the Supreme Allied Headquarters in Brussels.

The carefully documented report cited an order to the Belgian Fusilier Battalion in the Trier area, signed by Major General Machett, as follows: "Should the Belgian King be seen by your unit he is to be detained and this headquarters is to be notified immediately."

The official explanation read: "Immediate steps were taken by a mission to ascertain if and by whom such orders were sent as they were directly contrary to the policy of the Supreme Headquarters." The 12th army group had investigated the matter, it was stated further, because no instructions had ever been sent out suggesting that the King be restrained or interfered with in any way.

Meanwhile, the New York Times report added, the Van Acker mission to Salzburg this week-end was deemed necessary once it became evident that Leopold was willing to prolong the present state of affairs until a general election could be held. Most optimistic estimates still place that as three to six months away which, it is felt, is too long for the country to endure.

On Saturday night, the Conservative and Catholic blocs in both houses went on record in favor of a referendum and if possible a general election to settle the problem. This has been construed as a weakening of their former stand on the position of the monarch, namely, that he is to make up his own mind.

The report added that few Belgians know what is going on and among them therefore is hardly one with a clear idea of how the tangle can be unravelled. Decisive action may be attempted in the coming days though none in Brussels will venture to predict what it will be.

WANTS AMERY REMOVED

Indian Chairman Says It Will Remove Obstacles At Simla

The view that a change in the office of Secretary of State for India would remove outstanding obstacles in the way of complete agreement at Simla was expressed on July 7 by Pulin B. Seal, Chairman of the Committee of Indian Congressmen, a London dispatch to Stockholm said today.

"If there was a change of government in Britain, small differences would not stand in the way of the realization of India's independence," said Seal. "I feel that the Secretary of State for India with a liberal outlook and socialist policy can make short shift of all the difficulties which have been created in India. If Amery goes back to the India Office then the deadlock in India is certain to continue," he stressed.

Amery's Son Under Arrest

John Amery, son of Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, was arrested on Saturday on his arrival in England by plane from Italy with charges under the treason act that he had made broadcasts in support of the Axis, a London dispatch to Stockholm Domei said on Saturday.

Official statement from Scotland Yard on Saturday night announced that Amery will appear at the Bow Street Police Court. The 31-year-old Amery was captured with his wife on April 25 while driving from Milan to Como near the Swiss frontier.

U.S. Solon Proposes Department of Peace For Truman Cabinet

Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican from Wisconsin, introduced to the Congress a bill relating to the establishment of a "Department of Peace" on July 7, a Washington dispatch reported, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 7. The head of the proposed department will hold the position as a member of the Truman Cabinet and the department is intended to devote itself to the maintenance of world peace.

WARSAW TO TAKE OVER POLE ASSETS IN LONDON

Trouble Over Question Looms As Refugee Regime Not Recognizing New Setup

The new Polish Government which has now been recognized by Britain, the United States, France, Chungking and other countries has decided to take over the state property of Poland in London, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated July 6.

In this connection, the Polish Government announced on July 4 through the Polish news agency that a committee comprised of three Poles in London and one member from Warsaw would be established for attending to taking over the property. The state property of Poland in London is one which is now being controlled by the Polish refugee regime in London. In view of the fact that the refugee regime in London claims that it is the only rational regime of Poland, it is not likely that the refugee regime will hand over the property easily to the committee. Occurrence of some trouble over the question of handing over the property is regarded as inevitable.

As the result of the recognition extended by the Allies to the new Polish Government, the question of the demarcation of the eastern frontier of Germany, which is promised for Poland in return for her concession of the territory east of the Curzon line to the Soviet Union, will formally come to the front.

Poland has already dispatched its members to East Posen, West Pomerania and Silesia and is collaborating with the Red Army in the conduct of administration in these regions. It is reported that various democratic parties of the new government have already started political activities for the settlement of questions relating to 7,000,000 Poles who are residing in the above regions.

TESCHEN RIFT UNSETTLED

Poland and Czechoslovakia Both Claiming Mining Town

Discussions are still taking place between Poland and Czechoslovakia on the subject of Teschen, the long-disputed mining and railway center on the border of the two countries, which is claimed by both, a London dispatch dated July 7 reaching Stockholm said. This was stated Saturday night by Bronislav Beirut, Polish President, according to the Moscow radio.

The question was discussed last month in Moscow between Polish and Czech delegations headed by the Premiers of both countries and Czech Premier Zdenek Fierlinger broadcasting later on his return to Prague announced that he had received from responsible Soviet quarters assurance that Czechoslovakia had full right to insist on the restoration of her frontiers as they were before the Munich agreement of 1938.

The Teschen area was divided between the two countries by the conference of ambassadors of 1920. The town was halved with the Olsa River as the frontier, but after the Munich agreement the Poles who held the portion of the town on the eastern bank of the river also marched into the other half on the western bank which had been under Czechoslovak sovereignty.

Evacuees Reach Moscow

Kohei Teraoka, Charge d'Affaires at the Japanese Legation in Hungary, and nine other staff members reached Moscow on the morning of July 4 from near Lake Balaton in Hungary by way of Germany, according to a Domei dispatch from Moscow. The Party was scheduled to leave Moscow on July 5 en route home.

SURPRISE ACTION LIKELY FROM DE GAULLE CABINET

Leader's Proposals on Constitutional Reform Called 'Unconventional and Democratic'

Sources close to the French Government said that surprising decisions may be announced after the French Cabinet meeting on Monday to discuss General De Gaulle's proposals for a constitutional reform, a Paris dispatch to Lisbon said today. No details are forthcoming, the report added, but De Gaulle's proposals are described as "unconventional and thoroughly democratic."

Cabinet Receives Proposal

President General Charles de Gaulle's proposals for a constitutional reform were laid before the French Cabinet at its meeting on July 7 and a statement issued afterward said that any decisions taken "will in no case affect the solidarity of the Government," a Paris dispatch to Lisbon said on Saturday.

The event was regarded in Paris as indicating that the Socialist Ministers will not now resign as they had threatened over the plan to hold elections on a two-chamber basis and that unanimous decision will be reached by the Government.

It is further reported that the French Government will hold a meeting on July 9 and will make public the whole of the Government plan for the constitutional reform afterward. Well informed quarters hold the view that the Government plan is "democratic by getting rid of the old order."

CHURCHILL VISITING FRANCE

Resting At Hendaye Before Going To Berlin Conference

A Madrid dispatch dated July 7 relayed to Lisbon said that Prime Minister Churchill has arrived in Hendaye in southern France on Saturday afternoon.

Prime Minister Churchill left London on July 7 for Hendaye in southern France accompanied by his wife, a London dispatch to Lisbon said today. The official announcement said that Churchill "hopes to have a few days of rest before attending he Berlin conference."

The report stated that the French Government has taken necessary steps for security of communications by the British Government and that the Prime Minister will be in daily contact with Whitehall.

The announcement stressed that the visit is of "purely private charcter" and disclosed that Churchill as been lent the manor house in the eighborhood of Hendaye by Brigaier General Raymond Brutinel. Hendaye situated in the foothills of the Pyrenees is lined with the Spaish frontier town of Irun by an inernational bridge manned by cusoms officials of both nations.

Reports that Churchill was to visit Hendaye had been current for some days and the Paris press announced that he would be the guest of Brutinel at his Canadian headquarters in Chateau de Bordaverry near Hendaye. It added that the Chateau had been restored and telephone as well as telegraph engineers are busy intalling a transmitting station there under the direction of British specialists.

U.S. TROOPS FOR PACIFIC

atterson Also Says 340,000 Back In U.S. From Europe

Robert Patterson, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, in an interview with reporters stated as follows, says a Domei Lisbon report dated July 5: "The first transports from Europe have arrived in the United States. The American troops who have returned home to date since May 20 total 340,000."

At the same time the Assistant Secretary of War declared that "a considerable number of American forces are about to be dispatched from the United States and Europe to the Pacific to fight the Japanese. Although I am not in a position to disclose accurate figures there is no mistake that they are "big." The Japanese will feel our pressure from the air and land before long."

British Rulers to Tour

According to a London report dated July 6 received in Stockholm, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England accompanied by Princess Elizabeth are to visit northern Ireland on July 18 and 19.

De Gaulle To See Truman

According to a Paris dispatch dated July 6 relayed to Lisbon, French President General Charles de Gaulle is to visit President Truman in Washington sometime in August.

Education Minister Posthumously Honors Gallant Student Corps on Okinawa Island

The heroic students and their principals on Okinawa Island, who had fulfilled their respective duties till death in defense action against the tremendous enemy odds, were posthumously honored by Education Minister Kozo Ota in the form of a letter of high commendation granted at a ceremony solemnized at the Education Ministry on Sunday morning.

When the enemy landed on Okinawa Island, the students of the Okinawa Prefectural Normal School and the Okinawa Prefectural First Middle School organized an "Iron and Blood Loyalty Corps" under the respective leadership of Principal Sadao Noda and Principal Norio Fujita and at once sallied forth to their assigned positions to cooperate with the Imperial Army and Navy Forces on the island. Theirs was really the forerunner of the National Volunteer Corps now being organized throughout the Empire.

The Iron and Blood Loyalty Corps, throughout the severe ordeal, rendered valuable services to the Japanese fighting units in communications, transmission of military instructions and orders, fortification, and other work directly necessary for military operation.

All of these civilian fighters, composed of principals, members of the school faculties, and students, sacrificed themselves for the cause of the country, thus carrying out the instructions, "should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth," as is expounded in the Imperial Rescript on Education.

The Letters of Commendation awarded to the two schools by the Education Minister follow in substance:

To the Okinawa Normal School:

"Under the direction of Principal Sadao Noda, all the members of the faculty and students organized the Blood and Iron Loyalty Corps when the enemy landed on the main Okinawa Island and rendered great services in strengthening military fortifications and offered other kinds of physical labor necessary for war operation and acted in close unison with the fighting units throughout. It is worthy of special mention here that the Chihaya Unit, which formed the mainstay of the Corps, fulfilled its propaganda and publicity duties and maintained peace and order on the Island. Their action is really a model for teachers and students of all the normal schools and is a manifestation of the principle and spirit of wartime education and of their loyalty. Their action is thus hereby honored.

July 8, 1945,

Education Minister Kozo Ota."

To the Okinawa Prefectural First Middle School:

"The above under the command of Principal Norio Fujino organized the Iron and Blood Loyalty Corps at the time of the enemy invasion of the main Okinawa Island. In the face of intense bombardment and bombing by the enemy, all the members of the school corps volunteered in the task of assisting the Imperial fighting units in communications and transmission of military instructions. They courageously defended their own positions and carried through their duty, thereby contributing greatly to the military operation. The above is a manifestation of their loyalty based on wartime education under the able guidance of Principal Fujino. Their action is thus hereby honored.

July 8, 1945,

Education Minister Kozo Ota."

Mr. Noda was 54 years old. He occupied many important educational posts. Mr. Fujino was 57 years old.

GREEKS PASS NEW LAWS TO KEEP PUBLIC ORDER

Severe Penalties of 6 Months Imprisonment, Death Imposed on Resisters

The Greek news agency on Saturday reported that the Greek Government after a meeting in Athens approved stern new measures for the maintenance of order in Greece under which anyone resisting the public authorities with arms will be sentenced to death and prices will be placed on the heads of armed groups, it is disclosed in a Domei Zurich report.

The law on brigandage has been reimposed throughout Greece and all arms are to be surrendered by July 31. Penalties varying from death in case of leaders of armed organization to six months' imprisonment for members of such an organization are provided in the new law. The new measures will remain in force until December 31.

Reuters added that the new penalties for any disturbance of public order introduced by the Greek Cabinet, are believed by informed quarters in London to be only a precautionary measure. So far despite the highly colored reports of an impending coup d'etat, there is no evidence that disorders have occurred in Athens, it said. Rumors from the Leftists to the effect that the Monarchists are planning an attempt to overthrow the present government have created a tension and some uncertainty as to whether the rumors were intended to cover the revival of E.A.M. political activity.

SWEDISH STRIKE SETTLED

5 Months' Walkout Ends as Wage Increase Agreed

The Stockholm radio on Saturday reported that the greatest labor dispute in Sweden's history which has resulted in five months of strike of 125,000 engineers and a loss of 15,000,000 working days has ended with the announcement that the men will resume work on Sunday.

The men had decided to resume work after a new agreement providing for a five per cent increase in wages which was made after negotiations, the report said.

Eden's Son Missing

Sergeant Simon Eden, elder son of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, is missing from an operational flight in Burma, it is reported in a July 7 London dispatch reaching Lisbon. The aircraft which he was flying was lost during operations some days ago and it is understood that a search is continuing for the plane the report said. Eden, who is 20 years old, was trained as a navigator with the R.A.F. in Canada.

SOONG'S VISIT TO U.S.S.R. NOT YIELDING RESULTS

Moscow Said Unwilling to Return Mongolian Republic as Part of China

Since Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, arrived in Moscow more than a week ago for talks widely believed to be of critical importance for the conduct of the eastern war and for the whole future of the Far East, little has become known besides the news of public entertainments to which the Chungking delegates have been invited, but reportedly there are indications that the negotiations in progress are of extremely far-reaching nature, it is believed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm on Saturday.

Moreover, the presence in Moscow of Marshal Choi Bar Sun, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Mongolia, the report stated, suggests that the postwar status of their territories is now under discussion. The official attitude of the Chungking Government continues, however, to be insistent that the Mongolian Republic should remain a part of China. The Soviet Government, on the other hand, is believed unwilling that these provinces should return to their former status as part of China. Consequently, it is not very easy to see where there is a basis for negotiations.

Meanwhile, Duncan Cooper, Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow, said that two meetings are known to have taken place between Soong and Marshal Josef Stalin. At present there is a temporary lull in the talks and it is assumed that the Chungking delegates are consulting with Chungking.

The precise object of Soong's mission and the subjects discussed, the correspondent said, remain a matter for guess work, but the fact that the British and United States Governments are being kept informed suggests that the talks are within the framework of Allied unity.

Unofficial observers in Moscow expect some sort of an official announcement to be made at the end of the visit which should not now be long delayed. Whether or not this will be a sensation or an anticlimax it is still impossible to say, but there must be general satisfaction on the Chungking side that such a delegation has been able to come to Moscow and put its views to Marshal Stalin and other Soviet leaders, Reuter's said.

In the meantime, informed quarters maintain that the visit of the Mongolian Prime Miniser has no connection with the Chungking mission.

YENAN SEEN INTENSIFYING MOVE AGAINST CHUNGKING

Determined to Fight Chiang's One-Party Dictatorship, U.S. Aim in China

Pointing out that the Yenan regime's attack on Chungking has been greatly accentuated since the opening in April this year of the Seventh National Congress, observers here believe that Yenan's announced policy of anti-Japanese resistance is also a political tactic against Chungking, according to a Peking dispatch to Domei dated July 6.

Observers recall the words of Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Yenan regime, to the effect that Yenan's objective would not be attained merely by victory in the war against Japan and opine that Yenan is firmly determined to fight to the last ditch not only against Chungking which is persistently sticking to the policy of a one-party dictatorship, but also against the United States which has recently been exposing her ambition on China.

Following the open denunciation of Chungking before Congress by Mao Tse-tung, Yenan started a vigorous anti-Chungking campaign with a vigor never before witnessed. All the Yenan organ papers are being mobilized in an attack on Chungking. The new China daily "Hsinhwajipao" on July 2 editorially declared that the Chinese Communist party has kept on struggling during the past 25 years since the party's organization for democracy and for the emancipation of the Chinese masses from feudalism and the semi-colonial system. The paper further said that Yenan "particularly continued struggles against Chungking in order to realize the establishment of a democratic China which is the fundamental desire of all Chinese people." The words of Mao Tse-tung before the Seventh Congress that our objective would not be attained by merely winning victory in a war against Japan should always be kept in mind."

Meanwhile the Emancipation Daily, another Communist organ, in its recent editorial reiterated Yenan's demand declaring that "we believe it absolutely impossible to create a new China without first establishing a coalition government." The paper continued:

"We also expect the early materialization of a new democratic principle in the political, economic, cultural and other fields because it is the only means of solution to the problems which China is now facing."

Observers regard this attitude indicating Yenan's announced policy of anti-Japanese resistance wherein many elements aimed at Chungking are believed included, is a political tactic. Yenan leaders appear to have firmly determined to fight to the end against Chungking which is adhering to a one-party dictatorship and also against the United States which is gradually betraying her inordinate ambition of seizing control of China. Observers forecast an increased struggle between Chungking and Yenan with Chungking convening the People's Political Council beginning tomorrow in order "to make a pretense of carrying on democratic policies."

Chiang Outlines Tasks

Addressing the People's Political Council which was opened at Chungking on July 7, General Chiang Kai-shek declared that the tasks before the Chungking regime at the moment are firstly to destroy Japan as quickly as possible and secondly to establish a constitutional government.

Eulogizing the improvement of the quality of the Chungking army, Chiang declared as follows:

"The counteroffensive of our army in the last half year has progressed as scheduled and the majority of our troops have now been reorganized. Our troops have come to possess real power.

"The treatment and equipment of our soldiers have been improved and the military collaboration between Chungking and the United States is being carried on satisfactorily.

"The serious undertaking to smash the enemy in the battlegrounds of China must be carried out by ourselves and we should by no means attempt to evade that responsibility."

Dr. Chu in Canton

Dr. Chu Min-yi, newly appointed Governor of Kwantung Province, arrived in Canton by air on the morning of July 6, says a Domei Canton dispatch. Dr. Chu was formerly Foreign Minister of the National Government of China and Ambassador to Japan.

Another 3 Advisers For E. Asia Ministry Are Named by Togo

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Shigenori Togo has recommended Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Canberra, Sanehiko Yamamoto, former president of the Kaizosha Publishing Company, and Kiichi Mimura, president of the Sumitomo Mining Company, as advisers to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. Upon their acceptance of the recommendation, their appointments were announced by the Ministry under date of July 7. Their assumption of the posts has increased the number of advisers to seven, including the present four persons, Masatsune Ogura, Kazuo Aoki, Toyotaro Yuki, and Masaatsu Yasuoka.

JAPANESE IN CHINA SET TO COMBAT U.S. INVASION

Residents Preparing to Meet Any Emergency on Their Own Initiative

Lieutenant General Sanetaka Kusumoto, Minister to Peking, at a press interview at the Japanese Legation on Saturday afternoon, declared that all the Japanese in North China, except those who require protection, should remain in the region to prepare against an emergency and fight against any odds, but that no unit such as the National Volunteer Corps in Japan would be organized in North China, says a Peking dispatch to Domei dated July 8.

Despite the increased tension being felt in Nanking since the land fighting in the Okinawa area entered its final stage at the end of last month and in the midst of frequent enemy air raids, all the Japanese residents in China's capital are determinedly continuing necessary preparations to combat any U.S. invasion attempt of the China Continent, says a Nanking dispatch to Domei.

Their firm belief in Japan's victory unshaken, they are ready to devote their all for the sake of their motherland.

Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani, in a recent interview with the press upon his return to Nanking from Tokyo after attending the liaison meeting of Japanese diplomatic envoys to China, said that "the grace of Heaven" cannot be expected until all the 100,000,000 Japanese people do their best.

However, it appears that no such warning or advice is necessary now because every Japanese resident in China—men and women, young and old—are well aware what to do at this moment. Already, many married women have voluntarily become workers or nurses, while school students are offering their service in the munitions industry.

"Do not worry about the Chinese Continent. You can pay all your attention to the defense of Japan Proper." This is the only wish of the Japanese residents in China toward the people in the mother country.

ALLIES GRAB REICH PLANTS

Order to Take Over Big I.G. Dye Works Issued

Headquarters of the European Invasion Forces issued orders on July to take over 24 factories of the biggest chemical enterprise in Germany the I.G. Dye Industry Company, within the American zone of occupation, and also its head office at Frankfurt on the Main, says a Domei Lisbon dispatch dated July 6.

The final decision as to their disposal rests with the Allied Military Administration.

Parks Given Berlin Post

Floyd Parks, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the First Air-borne Troops of the European Invasion Forces, has been appointed to command the American forces occupying Berlin, it was announced on July 5, says a Domei Lisbon dispatch quoting Washington sources.

Curtin's Body at Perth

The plane carrying the body of Australia's former Prime Minister John Curtin escorted by a fighter plane arrived at the Perth airdrome on July 7, a Perth dispatch to Lisbon said today. Mounted on a gun carriage attended by the guard of honor from three services, the coffin was conveyed to a private mortuary ten miles away where the guard is to maintain a constant vigil until the funeral on Sunday.

ENEMY CONVOY ATTACKED IN BALIK PAPAN BATTLE

Japanese Warcraft Sink One Transport, Damage Another; Also Hit Hostile Submarine

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July —Japanese warcraft instantaneously sank one 3,000-ton enemy transport and heavily damaged another of 8,800 tons in an attack on a convoy lying at anchor off Balik Papan on the night of July 4.

Attack Enemy Sub

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 8.—Japanese Forces opened fire on an enemy submarine which appeared near Sabang, northwest of Sumatra Island, on the morning of July 6. The battle results are not definitely known as the submarine managed to submerge. However, it is believed that considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy warcraft.

B-29's Raid Minamitorishima

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 8.—Ten-odd B-29 bombers made their first raid on Minamitorishima Island yesterday afternoon. The Japanese Units repulsed all the raiders.

Burma Enemy Checked

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The Japanese Forces in the vicinity of Loi Lem and Kalaw, southeast of Mandalay, are continuing to check the enemy onslaughts being made repeatedly under cover of aerial and artillery action. No big changes were witnessed in the war situation in these areas last week.

In the Thegoo mountain range, the Japanese also are battling fiercely with the enemy forces attempting to cross the range.

The U.S. 17th Division and the Indian 5th Division, aggregating about 20,000 troops with about 50 tanks and 120 artillery guns, are maneuvering to cross the lower reaches of the Sittang River. The Japanese are now engaged in counterattacking the enemy in this area.

Luzon Battle Continues

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Japanese Units in northern Luzon are ceaselessly counterattacking the American forces. Various points west of the Cagayan Valley as well as hilly sectors northeast of Baguio are still in the hands of the Japanese.

The Japanese troops east of Manila are also continuing counteraction against heavy enemy odds.

On and around June 26, the U.S. 37th Division, that moved northward in the Saracase and Balete areas, contacted a part of the American 11th Air Borne Division from Aparri at a point in the neighborhood of Tuguegarao. The enemy is now issuing propaganda to the effect that the Luzon operation has ended.

Active Off Car Nicobar

By Courtesy of the Press Section

About 14 British warships, with two aircraft carriers as the mainstay, appeared on the waters southeast of Car Nicobar Island on July 6 and started minesweeping operations.

Enemy Massing Forces

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Escorted by several aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers, 300 U.S. landing barges are plying in the area around the main Okinawa island. A considerable number of transports are also in these waters as the enemy is strengthening his forces in the island.

In the Okinawas, over 10 airfields have been completed by the enemy. Approximately 900 planes, including P-38, P-47 and P-51 fighters and B-24 and B-25 bombers, have been massed at these bases. With these planes, the Americans are attacking medium and small-sized towns and airfields in the Kyushu area, besides attempting to disrupt the land and sea communications.

Meanwhile, the number of enemy planes on Yiojima has been increased to 200, including P-51's and B-24's. These planes are carrying out daily raids on the Japanese mainland in conjunction with the B-29's based in the Marianas which now total from 900 to 1,000. The superforts are also carrying out reconnaissance flights and are continuing their minelaying operations.

Koo Due in Britain

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to Great Britain, is expected to arrive in Britain on Tuesday from the San Francisco Conference, a London dispatch reaching Lisbon on July 7 said.

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'Big Three' Conference Prospects

Although there are some boisterous voices in Britain and America, particularly in the latter, which are clamoring for a strong attitude toward the Soviet Union, it is hardly likely that the coming "Big Three" Conference will witness any marked opposition between the Anglo-American and the Soviet representatives. The reason is that, notwithstanding the underlying incompatibilities between the two sides, both recognize as a matter of practical politics that it is mutually advantageous to continue their outward cooperation.

The recent settlement of the long-festering Polish problem provides a good example of how the developments of the current international situation are tending toward a policy of compromise. To be sure, from one point of view, the settlement might be regarded as a Soviet victory. The Soviet Government managed to conduct the trial of the sixteen Polish leaders who had been arrested for subversive activities in such a way as to cast reflections on the exiled Polish regime in London just at the very time that the conference for the formation of a new government for Poland was being held. And the new Polish Government of National Unity which was finally formed emerged with a personnel which was predominantly pro-Soviet in leaning, while the British and the American Governments were constrained to take steps to withdraw their recognition from the anti-Soviet exiled Polish regime in London.

Favorable as this settlement is to the Soviet Union, however, from another point of view it can hardly be considered a pronounced Soviet victory. For after all it constitutes nothing more than a tardy execution of the arrangement which was agreed upon many months ago at the Yalta Conference. Judging from the intransigent attitude which the Soviet Government showed in the intervening period and from the equally forceful attitude which the Anglo-American Powers showed during the corresponding time, it might have been expected that each side would have been satisfied with nothing less than an arrangement much more decidedly in its own favor than the one which was in fact finally decided upon. The fact that they finally settled on the arrangement originally made at Yalta in spite of their intervening months of intransigence shows how both sides eventually bowed to the irresistible demand for an expedient compromise.

In the light of this settlement, it is most likely that these three Powers will continue to deal with all of the issues lying between them in much the same manner. If these Powers were to remain completely consistent to their professed ideologies, more pronounced differences might be unavoidable. But their ideologies are being subordinated to practical tactics. The Anglo-Americans profess to be opposed to the menace of communism and to advocate democracy. But in their actual actions in Europe, they are showing no signs of democracy whatever but are exercising arbitrary military control. This cannot but injure their ideological opposition to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union on its side, although committed to communism, is promoting the extension of democracy in Europe. This cannot but blunt its ideological differences with the Anglo-Americans. There is thus a blurring and intermixture of the lines of division along the ideological front at the same time that practical politics are tending to promote a compromise.

Under the circumstances it is hardly likely that the forthcoming "Big Three" Conference will be the scene of any open opposition between the Anglo-American and the Soviet sides.

The Death of Fair Play

The delay which was caused in the passage of the War Agency Appropriation Bill by the filibustering debate in the United States Senate last week illustrates again how ineradicable is the diabolical racial prejudice which exists among the Americans. The opposition to this Bill arose because it included an appropriation for the Fair Employment Practices Committee, an agency set up by the late President Roosevelt to guard against discrimination in the employment of Negroes in America's war industries. So formidable is the racial prejudice of a substantial portion of the American people that a group of powerful southern Senators were able to block the appropriation of funds to a whole group of vitally important government agencies simply because these agencies happened to include among their number this Fair Employment Practices Committee which guarantees nothing more than a bare modicum of protection against discrimination to the Negroes.

But this opposition to the Fair Employment Practices Committee is nothing new. President Roosevelt proclaimed its formation most reluctantly in the first place after much equivocation, and only because the Negroes threatened to march en masse on Washington in protest unless the President did something to mitigate the discriminatory exclusion of Negroes from the lucrative jobs in the war industries. Roosevelt's action was not motivated by any concern for fair play for the Negroes, but solely by the fact that he was then in desperate need of the support of the Negro voters to retain his political position. Politicians who were not so dependent upon Negro votes fought the Fair Employment Practices Committee at every turn and more than once tried to strangulate its work by holding up appropriations for its support. More than once equivocating President Roosevelt had to be forced into continuing his lukewarm support of the Committee by renewed threats of a march on Washington by the irate Negroes.

Now that even the reluctant support of President Roosevelt is gone and President Truman, a native of prejudice-ridden Missouri, is in control, the Fair Employment Practices Committee is meeting with reinvigorated opposition. What the latest debate in the Senate will do to the future of this Committee is not yet known, whether the Committee will be killed altogether or whether it will be allowed to eke out a meaningless existence in form only under a drastically curtailed budget which will make it impossible to do any effective work. In any case American political observers seem to be agreed that the fate of the Committee is virtually doomed.

This persistent virulent prejudice against the Negroes shows again how hypocritical the Americans are when they pretend that they are fighting the present war for high ideals. While they claim to be fighting for democracy, liberty, and equality, they persist in denying fairness and equality to even their own citizens of a different color. How can the Americans hope to convince the peoples of the world, the majority of whom are of the so-called "colored" races, that America stands for justice when the Americans are revealing such a violent race prejudice in their own land!

Certainly there can be no comparison between the hypocritical pretensions of the United States and the lofty war aims of Japan which stands squarely for the complete abolition of racial discrimination and for harmony and cooperation among all peoples on the basis of perfect equality and reciprocity.

A Year Ago Today

July 9, 1944

General Charles de Gaulle and President Roosevelt concluded their talks on French-American relations.

* * *

The Soviet army again attempted to land on Viipuri bight with the support of artillery and naval guns but was foiled and forced to retreat.

EUROPE'S POST-WAR ECONOMY

Anglo-Americans Offer Unsatisfactory Solution

By OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

II

Europe will be divided into two parts in actuality during the course of its future economic restoration. With Central Germany as the dividing line, the eastern part will come under Soviet power and the western portion under Anglo-American power. The three nations of America, Britain and the Soviet Union will endeavor to bring about the economic restoration and social stabilization of their respective spheres of influence as speedily as possible. But there will be highly distinct differences in economic and social policies between the Soviet and Anglo-American spheres.

The Anglo-Americans will endeavor to concentrate their main efforts on the maintenance of social stability along democratic lines through the economic restoration of the occupied or liberated areas and the nations under their control will be permitted to enjoy considerable freedom of action. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, will focus for efforts on the economic restoration of the nations under her economic sphere from the viewpoint of utilizing them for the reconstruction and strengthening of her economy which has been exhausted by the war; and at the same time she will exercise necessary control over the political, economic and social structures of these nations on the principles of socialism.

It is observed that the final decision on the policies of the three nations of America, Britain and the Soviet Union toward their respective territories of occupation will prove to be one of the factors for determining the political and economic relations between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. As political and social stability in Western Europe is desired by the Anglo-American nations, particularly Britain, the speedy restoration of the nations of Western Europe, including Germany, will be attempted. This is expected to necessitate some revision of the Anglo-American policies for Germany's disposal. Thus, it is expected that Britain will try to change America's strong attitude toward Germany, namely, her intention not to allow her to make a come back, the policy concretely embodied in the Morgenthau Plan.

The following measures are necessary for the restoration of Europe: (1) Supplying of food and other primary necessaries, (2) Restoration of railways and transportation facilities (3) Supplying of materials necessary for the realization of the foregoing objects, particularly coal and textiles.

In order to maintain the supply of food and other primary necessaries imports from America must be made on one hand, and the agricultural and industrial structures in the European Continent must be restored speedily and on a large scale; and for this the Anglo-Americans must utilize Germany's agricultural and industrial power. For, Germany's industrial power, the greatest in Europe, suffered considerable damage by the war.

It is anticipated that German industries necessary for Europe's economic restoration will be reopened as soon as the problems of raw materials and fuel are solved.

Expansion of Soviet Power

The economic restoration in the nations of southeastern Europe under Soviet influence has a considerable socialistic tinge. Although such a trend of socialization is also seen in France and even in England and demand for the nationalization of important industries is being made, this trend is particularly strong in the case of southeastern Europe.

The present Soviet sphere of influence extends over a vast area including northern Norway, Finland, Poland, the eastern half of German territory, Czechoslovakia, Austria and the main part of the Balkan States. Soviet political operations over this vast stretch of territory have been carried on ahead of the Anglo-American activities. Also in countries like France, Spain, Italy and Sweden, left wing elements are consolidating their positions in the process of economic reconstruction.

The United States and British governments announced their plans for demobilization as soon as the war against Germany ended. The American demobilization plan calls for, (1) The number of men in the army will be reduced to 6,968,000 within one year, thus calling for the demobilization of 2,000,000 men, (2) About 3,100,000 men will be withdrawn from Europe and of this number two-thirds will be transferred to the Pacific front.

America's demobilization at present is limited to her army forces and she is intending to carry out the war against Japan with a force of 7,000,000 men. Apart from the problem whether or not this number will be sufficient in the war against Japan, it is clear that she has already commenced the speedy demobilization and withdrawal of her forces from Europe in accordance with her demobilization plan. A close examination will be needed to decide what effects this demobilization plan will have upon America's war effort against Japan or on her wartime economy. However, it is clear that the plan will not have immediate efficacy.

(To Be Continued)

The San Francisco Conference

New Charter Is More Realistic Than League of Nations Covenant But It Still Leaves Many Important Issues Unsolved

I

Prior to the close of World War I no international machinery was established for guaranteeing postwar security and peace. The provisions regarding the League of Nations were drawn up in the confusion in which the war closed and the Armistice concluded. These existed side by side with other conditions of peace. Whereas the World War I was fought for "the defense of democracy," the Second World War should be a "war to end war." Thus it is necessary to establish, before the close of the war, some sort of mechanism for postwar collective security. Further, the provisions for the international machinery for maintaining future international peace should be different in essence from the treaty of peace or truce. For these reasons, it was advocated that the two should be treated separately.

With such an idea as the basis of action, a conference of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and another of the United States, Britain and Chungking were held at Dumbarton Oaks in the outskirts of Washington, D.C., from August to October last year. At this conference, "proposals concerning the establishment of a general international structure" were adopted and an agreement of opinions was reached among the official representatives of these four nations regarding the outline of a postwar international structure. However, the conference seems to have been adjourned without a final decision on the question of procedure for voting at the Security Council having been reached because of disagreement among these four nations. Although these nations agreed in principle on the need of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council on the method of making decisions, except in regard to matters relating to procedure, the United States, Britain and Chungking contended that parties to disputes should have no right of voting as an exception to that general principle; whereas the Soviet Union argued that to admit of such an exception would disturb the principle of cooperation among the big Powers which form the basis of the postwar security structure and that, for this reason, in such cases, too, unanimous decisions should be required. Thus, the final decision on the method of voting was left for future settlement. This problem constituted a 10 per cent "strike out," in baseball parlance, in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference which President Roosevelt boasted to have succeeded in showing a 90 per centage "hit."

Meeting Held at Yalta

In February this year President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Marshal Josef Stalin met in a conference at Yalta in the Crimea. At this conference, the "blank" of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was filled out. In other words, these leaders reached an agreement concerning the voting system in the Security Council. At the same time, an agreement was reached among the same leaders to hold a United Nations Conference at San Francisco from April 25 this year for the purpose of drawing up a charter regarding the proposed postwar international structure based on the proposals made at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Although no mention of this was made in the communique issued by the Yalta Conference, the principle regarding the trusteeship system to be inserted into the charter was discussed and adopted, while a secret agreement was concluded at the same time. The substance of this secret agreement leaked out through President Roosevelt when he referred to it before the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference one month after the close of the Crimea Conference. The agreement astonished the people of the United States. This secret agreement was to the effect that in case the Soviet Union should propose at the San Francisco Conference that the two Republics of White Russia and Ukraine be made signatory members of the postwar security structure, the United States and Britain would support the Soviet proposal on the condition that, in case the United States should demand three votes for herself, Britain and the Soviet Union would support the American demand. As was pointed out by the Mexican delegation to the San Francisco Conference, whereas the Soviet Union demanded one vote each for White Russia and Ukraine, each of whom has a separate foreign commissariat and played a heroic part in the war against Germany, and not for the Soviet Union herself, the United States is said to have felt it her duty to reserve the right to demand three votes "for herself and her possessions." One would be a loss to find any rational basis for the American demand for three votes. One would reach the conclusion that the attitude of the American delegates to the Yalta Conference showed that the United States had either discovered among "the American possessions" some territories which were qualified to be signatory members of the international structure, or else, in spite of her self-profession of "protector of the equality of State sovereignty" and the opponent of "the establishment of spheres of influence," the United States is not so much a Don Quixote in international affairs as an apostle of Machiavellism, which fact she has exposed through her own actions. The United States Government hurriedly and in confusion announced that she would withdraw her claim for three votes for herself.

Three Conferences Held

Prior to the opening of the San Francisco Conference, three conferences were held in order to discuss beforehand those problems which were to come up before that conference and to prepare the original proposals to be presented before the said conference. One of these concerned trusteeship, the second concerned an international judicial machinery and the third referred to Poland. The first and second preliminary conferences were held at Washington in the beginning of April, while the third conference was held at Moscow following the close of the Yalta Conference on the basis of the Crimea decisions. Due to differences of opinion regarding these decisions between the United States and Britain, on the one hand, the Moscow preliminary conference resulted in a deadlock. Therefore, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov stopped over at Washington on his way to San Francisco and carried on negotiations there regarding the Polish problem, but no agreement was reached. Since there was no time for further talks and instructions from Moscow were still to come, the Polish problem was left to be thrashed out at the San Francisco Conference. Apart from these three preliminary conferences, the United States and Britain held conferences with the North and South American countries and with the members of the British Commonwealth, respectively, during March. It was explained by both America and Britain that these preliminary conferences were not meant to be an attempt to unify their fronts for the San Francisco Conference.

Signatories Number 51

After such preliminary incidents, the United Nations Conference at San Francisco was opened on April 25. The 46 "peace-loving nations," in addition to the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, the four sponsoring nations, assembled at San Francisco at the outset of the conference. In the course of the Conference, the Republics of White Russia and Ukraine came to attend it, as had been prearranged at the Yalta Conference. The proposal for inviting Argentina was carried through despite the strong opposition of the Soviet Union. This was followed by Denmark. When the conference approached its close, the much mooted Polish new régime was established according to the Yalta formula and an invitation was sent to it to attend the parley. Thus, the signatories of the United Nations Charter came to number 51. On the other hand, such countries as Afghanistan, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, all of whom had maintained neutrality in their love of peace, were unable to either participate in the conference or even to send observers. Future historians will record the fact that the public definition of "peace-loving nations" was given to those nations who, up to March 1, 1945, had declared war against either Japan or Germany and had signed the United Nations joint declaration.

Edward Stettinius, the former American Secretary of State, in his opening address, declared that neither absolutism nor barbarism ever recognized nor will ever recognize neutrality and that he had no intention of establishing any international structure that would overlook this basic fact. Although he employed the terms absolutism and barbarism abstractly, if Japan was meant to be included in this category, how could he explain Japan's relations with such countries as the Soviet Union, Portugal, Sweden and Afghanistan? As Japan's respect for neutrality is an undisputable fact, the only possible explanation of Stettinius' statement regarding absolutism and barbarism is that he thereby wielded indirect pressure against the neutral countries and thus made them abandon their neutrality and also tried to make an apologetic gesture for not extending invitations to those neutral nations who stood firm despite this pressure, to attend the San Francisco Conference.

After President Harry Truman delivered the opening address, the representatives of the four sponsoring nations made addresses, followed by short speeches by the representatives of other nations in alphabetical order.

There was a little ripple over the election of the chairman of the Conference. When the motion was proposed that Stettinius be made chairman of the Conference, Soviet delegate Molotov objected and proposed instead that the delegates of the four sponsoring nations should act as chairman in turn. British delegate Anthony Eden then proposed a compromise plan in which the chair was to be taken in turn by the four nations, while Stettinius was to act as chairman of the working Committee and the Executive Committee, on which a general agreement was reached.

There was a clash of opinion regarding the method of voting in the San Francisco Conference itself. While the United States and Britain favored the majority vote, since they can depend upon their satellite nations for support, the Soviet Union advocated the two-third majority vote system. A compromise was then reached whereby the simple majority decision was to be taken as the method of procedure, while the two-thirds majority vote was to prevail as regards the important problems.

The Conference then created four committees and 12 sub-committees and entered its stage of discussion by the committees. As soon as this stage was reached, the leading delegates of the European nations such as Molotov, Eden, Bidault and Spaak returned to their home countries, because they believed the collapse of Germany to be drawing close.

Four Prominent Issues

There are four prominent issues over which heated discussions took place at the San Francisco Conference. The first of these concerned the problem of regional agreement provided by Section 3, Article 8 of the Dumbarton Oaks Plan. The League of Nations recognized the existence of regional agreements such as the Locarno Pact or the Monroe Doctrine, although it is debatable whether the latter may be considered as a regional agreement. But the Dumbarton Oaks Plan gave a more specific provision on this point and declared that regional agreements are not only to be recognized so long as they do not violate the objects and principles of the international security machinery but may be utilized in the enforcement of coercive measures for the disposal of regional disputes. But the Dumbarton Oaks Plan requires the permission of the security council beforehand in case coercive action is resorted to in relation to some regional agreement. Furthermore, it is also provided that, as regards the coercive steps taken on the basis of some regional agreement, it should be reported to the Security Council.

The problem of regional agreements offered two phases. The first concerns the Soviet-French Alliance, while the other concerns itself with the Chapultepec Charter which was adopted by the recent Pan-American Conference. The practicability of a general security system depends wholly on the certainty and speed of invoking the means of preventing war and sanctions therefore, and if the advantages of individual security treaties are to be utilized, no permission by the Security Council should be required for the operation of separate security treaties. Furthermore, then, automatic operation must be assured. France, who thoroughly knows the defects of the collective security system, contended that in order to assure the automatic operation of separate security treaties, the provision to be inserted in the latter part of Clause 2, Section 3, Article 8 of the Dumbarton Oaks Plan must provide for a separate security treaty, providing that a nation should not require the understanding of the Security Council beforehand and that a report to be made afterward should be held as being sufficient. It appears that the Soviet Union on the main has expressed its accord with this view of France. On the other hand, the nations of the American Continents seem to maintain that the Pan-American system, expressed by the Chapultepec Charter, should be inserted in the charter and that in the disposal of regional disputes based on some regional agreements, no interference should be exercised by the general international machinery. However, a compromise was reached by the Conference on this problem in the following manner: (1) The primary authority of the international machinery should be recognized in all acts of coercion; (2) The right of separate or collective self-defense will become operative when the international security Council has not maintained international peace and security and armed aggression has arisen. However, such self-defense measures must be reported to the Security Council and must not affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council in taking any action esteemed necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security; (3) The fact that the regional machinery is considered to be an important means for the pacific solution of disputes, is to be clarified.

(To Be Concluded)

Success

Secretary: "A man has just called. He wished you to tell him the secret of your success in life."

Financier: "Is he a journalist—or—a detective?"

THE JAPANESE HOME

Detailed Comparative Study Made Into Important Subject

By SHIGEO SUZUKI
(From the Kaitaku)

II

The essence of the unity of the head of the household is the belief in the ancestral spirits, or the belief that the Ancestoral Spirits are living with the head of the household as is "breathing mouth." For people accustomed to positive ideas, such a statement may sound idiotic, just as Americans regard as fanatical those officers and men of our country who willingly die for the sake of the State. For those materialists who consider it the object of human existence to live and live richly in material substance and those who interpret the universe materialistically and who hold in contempt all ideas that are not accompanied by some positive proofs, the idea that our ancestral spirits are alive will sound like a sign of hallucination pure and simple. From our viewpoint, however, those persons who cannot view or think except in materialistic terms are but low forms of animal life not very different from beasts, insects or fish. Man is different from these lower forms of life in that he is aware of the essence of human beings and believes in the immortality of the human soul, although human bodies may die. Man would not be very different from the lower forms of existence if he should live merely to pass away.

Extension of the Spirit

Ancestors of the past hundreds of generations are a form of manifestation of the ancestral spirits in time and space. This manifestation of the Ancestral Spirits in time and space is undergoing a constant metabolism—the old is decayed and the new is given birth. But all these are but ripples on the surface. Just think of the essence of that great Agency which gives rise to such ripples and which undergoes this metabolism. We live here today as extended forms of the spirit of our ancestors. By giving birth to children and grandchildren, we are extending the "tips" of the spirits of our ancestors and, with the extension of the "tips," we return to the ancestral spirits. We undergo extension and recoilings, the function of centripetal and centrifugal forces taking place constantly. There are two phases of existence, material and spiritual, worlds and have their tips extended into the material and phenomenal and real. The Ancestral Spirits have their roots both in the material and spiritual worlds and have their tips extended into the material and phenomenal world. Our corporal eyes are not permitted to see the spiritual and real world although they can see the material and phenomenal world. In consequence, we cannot prove the existence of the ancestral spirit. However, our spiritual eyes are capable of gaining an insight into the spiritual and real world and thus get into touch with the ancestral spirit.

There are different degrees of height and depth in all matter, such as the universe, the State and home, and difference between the main sources and their tributaries, but each of them has its root in its Ancestral Spirit so that all phenomena are but manifestations of this Spirit. Apart from the universe, if we should take matters near to our daily lives, namely, the home, we see that the ancestral spirit is its root and the existing members of the home are its branches and leaves. Branches and leaves are liable to prosperity and decay but their changes are but the functions of the real nature of this root. There has been the conception of a "living God" since antiquity. This expresses the above meaning. Man is a manifestation of God and reveals the Spirit and Will of the Divine Being in the world of reality. God and root are used interchangeably. Both God and root possess eternity and exist forever, but unless they manifest themselves in part in this world and have their "breathing mouths" they will be suffocated and die. This is the composition of the faith in Divine Man in this country. It is different from the conception found in other countries that God and man are separate beings and that God can live apart from human beings. Deep thought should be given to this difference in the conceptions of God and man.

Manifestation of Ancestors

The existing members of the home have their root in the Ancestral spirits and are manifestations of them. There is no home without this basic root. Nor can the ancestral spirits live without the family members who are manifestations of them. And it is a natural conclusion from this conception that the acts and deeds of the family members in this world are those of the Ancestral Spirits in this world. The merits and demerits of the manifestations will be themselves those of the Ancestral Spirit. Thus, we ourselves are extensions of the ancestral spirits in substance and are in charge of the living deeds of the Ancestral Spirits. For upwards of many thousand years our ancestors upheld this faith. They bequeathed to us their own extensions and they are still living through us even today. Thus, there are many words and terms such as Naga-[illegible] (root manifestation), oya-no-[illegible] (the name of parenthood), Arahito-gami (real man-God), [illegible] (house-manifestation) and [illegible] (name manifestation), all of which reveal this ancient faith. We shall later refer to the meanings of these words.

(To Be Continued)

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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IMMEDIATELY small house, with 4 or 5 rooms, in Kamakura. State rent and other particulars.
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SMALL family wants a completely furnished house, including crockery and kitchen utensils, if possible, in Karuizawa; suitable for winter. Can give necessary guarantee. Also require one set of Japanese futon and man's dotera. Please communicate Madame Darbier, care Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 149, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIMEOGRAPH, (Minoban size), ink and stencil for mimeograph, highest quality; Japanese typewriter (Banno shiki); office stationery (imported and Japanese paper), and utensils for sale, or in exchange with kimono or suit of clothes.
Apply Box 139, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO: Kawai small size upright, 67 keys, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 122 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SET for drawing room, 1 sofa and 2 chairs, in best condition. For inspection: G. O. Arnold, 389, 3-chome, Shimo Meguro, Moto-Keibajo-mae, Tokyo.

YAMAHA piano, almost new, for sale or exchange for foodstuff or cloth.
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FURNITURE, men's suiting materials wanted to buy or in exchange for foodstuffs or whisky, at Karuizawa. Please state particulars, prices and address and apply to Genjiro Sato (Misawaya), Main Street, Karuizawa. (Next to postoffice).

HAND trunks, suitcases, rucksacks wanted immediately.
Apply Box 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEICA, Contax and any high class cameras, good quality mink furs, preferably new ready-made fur coats.
Apply Box 146, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

POCKET watch, Nardin, Longines or Omega in perfect condition. Singer sewing machine, electric or foot.
Apply Box 148, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT for man, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make, summer suit.
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